FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Russia confirmed biggest H-bomb test, suggested end to atomic tests preliminary to disarmament.

Soviet leaders touring India denounced West as warlike.

Russia said East German State had annexed East Berlin.

France returned to UN Assembly after compromise of dispute over Algerian issue.

Faure dissolved French Asmbly. for elections after Cabt. fell.

United States

ICC Chrmn. Cross resigned over Senate probe of Chicago railroad station contract.

Sen. George joined Admin. leaders in appeal for moderate debate of foreign policy during 1956 campaign.

ICC ordered end to racial segregation of passengers on interstate trains, buses.

White House Conf. on U.S. school problems opened.

WORLD AFFAIRS

ARMAMENTS

Reds Confirm Record Blast

The USSR confirmed Nov. 26 that its last nuclear explosion (reported by the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Nov. 23) was "a hydrogen bomb" which "was the most powerful of all explosions carried out until now" in the USSR. This was the 4th & most detailed Soviet confirmation of nuclear weapons tests since announcement of an H-bomb explosion Aug. 20, 1953. [See p. 382D2]

The announcement was made at a press conference at the Soviet Forgn. Ministry following a statement by CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev in Bangalore, India that the explosion equaled "several megatons* of conventional explosives." Khrushchev said the blast resulted from "a relatively small quantity of fissionable material." The Moscow announcement did not mention the date or place of the explosion, which it said "was carried out at a great height" to avoid radioactive fall-out. "At the same time wide research was conducted on questions of the defense of peoples." [See p. 382E1]

(The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. reported Nov. 29 that "recent Soviet nuclear detonations have resulted in widespread radioactive fall-out" in the U.S. but the fall-out was "far below" hazardous levels. Japanese meteorologists said Nov. 24 that radioactive rain fell on 2 Japanese cities Nov. 21.) [See p. 281B2]

Noting the "clamor" raised "in certain Western countries over the abovementioned tests," Tass said Nov. 26: the USSR still favored "prohibition of atomic & thermonuclear weapons with the establishment of effective international control"; the Western powers had not accepted Soviet prohibition proposals at the UN & the recent Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva, but the USSR would "continue to strive for agreement" on banning nuclear weapons, while "carrying out . . . tests in the interests of guaranteeing her security."

USSR Asks End of Tests

Moscow radio said Nov. 29 that the USSR "suggests that the countries which possess nuclear weapons pledge to discontinue their testing" as one of the first moves toward disarmament. "We are ready to do so here & now if the other powers . . . agree to do the same," the broadcast said.

Dulles Says Guarantees Needed

Queried on this at his news conference in Washington Nov. 29, U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said the U.S. had studied whether "suspension of nuclear testing could be made dependable & in the interests of the U.S." for "a great many months" but "we have not found any formula" which met those specifications. U.S. interests included "protecting peace & freedom in the word," he said. [See pp. 373E3, 381C2]

France for Arms 'Synthesis'

The UN Disarmament Comm. met in New York Nov. 23 to consider the 2,040-pp., 12-lb. report from its 5-nation subcommittee. The report was passed to the Gen. Assembly Nov. 25. [See p. 374F2]

French delegate Jules Moch called Nov. 23 for a "synthesis" of the Big 4 powers' individual proposals to work out a system based on 3 principles: no control without disarmament; no disarmament without controls; "but, progressively, all disarmament that can be currently controlled." Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev, in rejecting the French proposal Nov. 24, said the USSR could not accept the "preparatory stage" because it did not provide for immediate disarmament. Sobolev said Moch "confirmed" Western reluctance to deal with actual arms reduction. He repeated the Soviet request for a pledge that none of the Big 4 would be the first to use atomic weapons in warfare.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the Commission Nov. 25 that the U.S. would use nuclear weapons only in defense against aggression. Meanwhile, the U.S. sought "a safe method to insure that nuclear production will be employed for peaceful uses only," he said. [See p. 287A1]

* Wording of Tass news agency translation issued Nov. 27 of text of Khrushchev's remarks made Nov. 26. Press reports first had quoted Khrushchev as saying the explosion equaled one megaton (1,000,000 tons of TNT).

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EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Reds Score Western Policy

Soviet CP Secy. Khrushchev said in a Bombay speech Nov. 24 that the time might not be "ripe" for settlement of some of the issues discussed at the Geneva foreign ministers' meeting, but "we can wait for better weather." Khrushchev said "aggressors" & war instigators must be stopped, and the USSR would not ask for "permission" to exist.

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, who was accompanying Khrushchev on a tour of India, said in Madras Nov. 28 that the Western powers were trying to push Asians into plans for "a new war." "The different kinds of military pacts & blocs in Southeast Asia & the Middle East serve these purposes," he declared, and were "started by the same people that fought on the side of colonialism." Bulganin praised Indian Prime Min. Jawarharlal Nehru's "wise decision" to avoid military pacts & alliances. [See pp. 390D1, E2, 382C1]

Bulganin Backs India on GOA

Loud applause greeted Bulganin's denunciation (in Madras Nov. 28) of Portugal's claim to Goa. "It is a shame for civilized people to have this foreign-controlled territory in their country," he said "There is no justification" for any foreign country still to have territory in India. [See p. 279A3]

East Germany Adds Berlin

Maj. Gen. P. A. Dibrova, Soviet commandant in Berlin disclosed Nov. 29 that the USSR considered ended its occupation of East Berlin, which was now a part of East Germany.

U.S. Congressman Detained

Dibrova made the disclosure of East Berlin's new status in rejecting a protest from the U.S. commandant, Maj. Gen. Charles L. Dasher Jr., against the 4-hr. detention of U.S. Reps. Edward P. Boland (D., Mass.) & Harold C. Ostertag (R., N. Y.) in East Berlin Nov. 27. Soviet officers & East German police had detained them because, the Communists said, they were in a car with an unauthor-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Dulles: Press for Unity

Asked about the prospects for German unity, U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Nov. 29: The West "should keep the pressure on," as it did in Austria, where "finally we got the break which gave Austria her freedom." "I think that the same pressure will in due time produce the same result for Germany." Dulles added that "the West shouldn't just sit around waiting" but "should go ahead with the plans for the . . . integration & unity of Europe." "I am thinking more in terms of . . . the so-called 'European idea' and moving toward a United States of Europe in terms of political & economic unity . . ." [See p. 381B1]

ized 2-way radio. Such cars generally were used for tours of East Berlin by prominent visitors.

Dibrova told Dasher that East German law, rather the Soviet military regulations, had applied in the Soviet sector of Berlin since Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov stopped in Berlin en route back to Moscow from the Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva. Dasher told newsmen later that "I never heard that before", that he regarded Berlin as "quadripartite - occupied" and that "East Berlin is not part of" East Germany nor subject to East German law. [See p. 358D2]

UK, USSR Exchange Protests

Soviet Chargé d'Affairs Nikolai D. Belokhvostikov protested Nov. 29 to Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, permanent British Undersecy. of State for Forgn. Affairs, against Forgn. Office spokesman Peter Matthews' remark that Khrushchev was "hypocritical" [see p. 382G1]. Kirkpatrick in turn protested Khrushchev's remark in Bombay Nov. 24 that the U.S. & Britain "sent the troops of Hitlerite Germany" against Russia in 1941.

Britain did not withdraw the remark by Matthews, who had presided at news conferences for 10 years, but it announced Nov. 29 that a senior to Matthews would be present at future news conferences. Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan told Commons Nov. 30 that even stronger words than "hypocritical" could be applied to Khrushchev's comment on the U.S. & Britain. However, he explained, Matthews was replaced as top-ranking press conference spokesman because criticisms of foreign countries should be left to ministers who "carry the burden."

Red Farm Teams in U.S.

5 Soviet agricultural experts arrived in New York Nov. 27 en route to Iowa to buy hybrid corn and planting & harvesting machinery. The U.S. State Dept. announced approval of their visas Nov. 23 after deferring action on a Soviet bid to send 10 men. Roswell Garst, of the Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn. Co., Coon Rapids, Iowa, had suggested the Russian visit while in Moscow a few weeks before. Garst had protested State Dept. delay as being against the best interests of U.S. business. [See p. 376B3]

3 Rumanian farm experts arrived in New York Nov. 28 to visit the Garst & Thomas Co. to make hybrid-corn purchases similar to the Russians'. They were the first Soviet satellite trade delegation to visit the U.S.

MIDDLE EAST

USSR Scores Baghdad Pact

A Soviet note to Iran Nov. 26 charged that Iran's participation in the 5-nation Baghdad Treaty (METO) threatened Soviet borders & "contradicted good neighborly relations." Iran would be responsible for "possible consequences," said the note handed by Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov to the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow.

The USSR accused Iran of violating the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1927, which barred alliances or agreements directed against either country. The USSR did not mention the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921, which authorized entry of Soviet troops into Iran if Iran were used as a base for military operations against the USSR. [See p. 350E-F3]

(The Baghdad Pact's ministerial council held its first meeting in Baghdad Nov. 28.) [See p. 382D-F2]

Egyptian-Syrian Command Set Up

Egypt & Syria completed plans. Nov. 29 for an anti-Israeli joint military command to be set up in Damascus. Egyptian jet fighter planes were sent to Syrian airfields for joint air exercises under the pact, which had been signed Oct. 20. [See p. 350D3]

Dulles Sees U.S. in Lead

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Nov. 29 that the U.S. "very distinctly" had the initiative in the Middle East despite the Soviet effort "being made there for the first time." "When a person has not been making any particular effort and he starts to make it, that . . . in a certain sense, gives him an initiative", Dulles observed. "But if you want to take the total situation on a comparative basis, I believe that what we are doing . . . is of incomparably greater importance & significance than these tentative proposals that the Soviets are now making."

Dulles said "we don't yet see clearly how much solid substance there is behind the smiles" Russia was directing toward the Middle East & South Asia. He said he had observed no "developments which require us to alter the general magnitude of our programs." [See p. 381F2]

Eden Explains Holy Land Plan

In reply to Labor Party questions in Commons, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden said Nov. 24 that his mediation proposal of Nov. 9 did not rely entirely on Israeli territorial concessions. Eden mentioned the Arab refugee problem, "abandonment of the hope of the Arabs returning to their home" and "the blockade & non-recognition of Israel" as problems whose settlement might provide a general Israeli-Arab accord. Eden said he offered mediation to advise "both sides that if they want peace they must make some compromise between the positions they have taken up. I did not attempt to lay down where & how that compromise should be found . . ." [See p. 376F1]

Emergency in Cyprus

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor-Gen. of Cyprus, proclaimed a state of emergency in the British colony Nov. 26, after months of disorders were climaxed by the deaths of 5 British soldiers in union-with-Greece demonstrations during one week [see p. 319C3]. The emergency proclamation imposed the death penalty for carrying arms or ammunition without authority, life imprisonment for sabotage against public utilities or communications. Shortly after the proclamation, 3 men were injured when a grenade was thrown into a British party in a Nicosia hotel.

Archbishop Makarios, leader of the enosis (union with Greece) movement in Cyprus, said in Nicosia Nov. 27 that the emergency decree was a British attempt to "bend the national resistance of the people" by force. In a sermon Nov. 30, he called the emergency measures "completely totalitarian & Hitlerian."

Talks between Harding & Makarios broke down Oct. 11, when Harding said in a radio speech that he had asked the Archbishop to support his proposals to end violence in Cyprus so that steps could be taken toward Cypriot self-government. Harding said his proposals "were both reasonable & practical."

(The British Colonial Office said Sept. 28 it had "definite evidence" that Makarios was "enlisting Communist support" in his enosis campaign by meeting with Communist mayors of Cypriot towns.

(120 persons were reported injured in a 5-hr. battle Nov. 1 between police & anti-British demonstrators in Patras, Greece described as the most serious outbreak in Greece over the Cyprus issue to date. Greek Premier Constantinos Karamanlis told the Greek Parliament Oct. 10 that his Govt. would continue to support "the just claims of the Cypriots." He announced Oct. 11 that Greek forces would not take part in NATO exercises until settlement of issues left by the anti-Greek riots in Turkey in September.) [See pp. 303C2, 338E3]

UNITED NATIONS

French Return to Assembly

Hervé Alphand, permanent French delegate to the UN, led the French delegation back into the Gen. Assembly in New York Nov. 29, following the

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Assembly's unanimous decision Nov. 25 to drop consideration of the Algerian question at the current session. [See p. 325B1]

Asian & African nations which had sponsored the Algerian resolution that caused the French walkout Sept. 30 explained Nov. 25 that they favored dropping the question at this session because French participation was needed in Assembly debates, particularly on disarmament & UN membership.

Imply UN May Debate Algeria

The compromise formula was drawn up by Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon in the Political & Security Com., which passed it to the Assembly Nov. 25. Menon's resolution said the Assembly was "no longer seized of this item on the agenda of the 10th session." It was pointed out that this wording implied that the Assembly once was seized of the item and was competent to consider it, despite French claims that the Algerian situation was an internal French matter, not subject to UN debate. Arab delegates said the resolution postponed debate and allowed France a "breathing space" to reach a settlement with Algerian nationalists. [See p. 341D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Hall Optimistic on 2d Term

Republican Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall discussed politics with Pres. Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 28 and then told newsmen he thought Mr. Eisenhower would be a candidate for reelection "if he feels he is able." Hall emphasized that this was just his "personal opinion," strengthened both by reports of the President's improving health & by "his attitude & interest in the issues of the day." "I did not get anything directly or indirectly" from Mr. Eisenhower, Hall conceded. "He did not say yes, and he did not say no." But "as far as I am concerned," Hall said, "there is no other candidate." [See pp. 377G1-A3, 320G2]

(The President's physicians reported after an examination Nov. 30 that Mr. Eisenhower's "convalescence continues to be satisfactory without complications. The President, on progressively increased but restricted activities, remains free of symptoms." Dr. Paul Dudley White disclosed in Gastonia, N.C. Nov. 30 that the scar had healed and that only adjustment of the rest of the heart remained in question. He said Mr. Eisenhower would have to make his own decision about a 2d term.) [See p. 376F2]

ICC Head Quits under Fire

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 25 accepted the resignation of ICC Chrmn. Hugh W. Cross, 59. The Senate Investigations Subcom. had voted Nov. 15 for public hearings on Cross' intervention in negotiations for a 5-yr. contract for transfer of passengers & baggage among Chicago's 8 railroad stations. The Western Passenger Assn., a railroad organization, had awarded the contract June 13 to the Keeshin Transport System, which organized Railroad Transfer Service, Inc. to fulfill the contract. Previously, the Parmelee Transportation Co. had handled the transfers for 102 years. Cross, ex-Republican Lt. Governor of Illinois & a Truman appointee, was described as an old friend of John L. Keeshin, head of the Keeshin Transport System.

Cross was questioned by the committee in closed session Nov. 15. He then denied to newsmen that the Keeshin group had offered him a job during the contract negotiations. He conceded that there had been "discussion" of a Keeshin job "several years ago" but said "the 2 are not connected." It was reported Nov. 16 that Cross had admitted to the committee an "indiscretion" in contacting 2 railroad presidents (Paul E. Fecht of Chicago & North Western and Wayne A. Johnston of Illinois Central) and asking them to give "close attention" to the Keeshin bid.

Cross told the President in his Nov. 23 resignation letter that he would like to defend himself "against the baseless charges" but was resigning because of his own & his wife's health and because even unfounded charges impaired his usefulness. [See Vol. X, p. 401F]

'Conflict-of-Interests' Order

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 28 issued a new "conflict-of-interests" order to keep "dollar-a-year" men (known in the Govt. as "WOCs," businessmen serving "without compensation") & other part-time consultants employed by the Govt. under the Defense Production Act from involvement in Govt. decisions affecting their own private interests.

The order provided that: (1) Such consultants may make no policy decisions but only advise "appropriate" Govt. officials on policy matters. (2) They may not act in Govt. affairs involving their firms. (3) Officials hiring WOCs must file certificates specifying their duties and why they were retained instead of regular Govt. employes. (4) The *Federal Register* must publish this information on all WOCs. (5) WOCs must file with the *Register* lists of all their business connections and up-date them every 6 months. [See p. 281E-F2]

Among recent conflict-of-interest cases: Peter A. Strobel resigned Nov. 8 (announced Nov. 9) as Public Buildings Comm. after denying charges that he had used his Govt. job to further interests of his private engineering consultant firm. He said he was quitting to avert embarrassment to the Admin. [See p. 360G3]

(The Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. Com. disclosed Nov. 8 that it was investigating circumstances under which the Post Office Dept. paid $395,000 in 2⅓ years to Alexander Grant & Co. of Chicago, accounting firm headed by newly-appointed Dep. Postmaster Gen. Maurice H. Stans. The firm's postal contracts ran until May 1956, but Stans had them canceled the day before he took his $17,500-a-yr. Govt. job—a post reducing his income by 80%. Stans said the department got its money's worth because his firm showed how to save millions of dollars and eliminate 5,000 surplus employes.) [See p. 305F2]

(Raymond S. Hoover, former Commerce Dept. employe, told a House Judiciary subcommittee Nov. 3 that a committee of dollar-a-year men headed by Lyall Tracy of the Rayonier Mfg. Corp. worked with the Republican Natl. Com. in deciding who the department should hire & fire when the Eisenhower Admin. took office in 1953. He said Robert Jones, GOP Com. "liaison officer," provided lists of people who "should be fired because they were Democrats" and that Jones' advice was followed "as far as possible" [see p. 44F2]. Frederick F. Franklin told the subcommittee Nov. 4 that he quit a $10,800-a-yr. job with the Commerce Dept.'s Natl. Production Authority in Oct. 1952 to take a $12,500-a-yr. Vanadium Corp. job but that he remained with the NPA as a "WOC" until Apr. 1953, first as assistant chief of the ferro-alloys section and then as chief. He denied ever favoring Vanadium while in Govt. employ.)

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 30 designated Feb. 16-17, 1956 for a Washington conference of mayors & other local government officials on civil defense, national security & allied subjects. He directed Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson to coordinate the program. The conference had been requested by the U.S. Conf. of Mayors & Amer. Municipal Assn.

Appointments: Nov. 29 — Ross Rizley to serve an additional year (until Dec. 31, 1956) as CAB shrmn. [see p. 67F1]. Nov. 30—Russell C. Harrington, 65, Republican & partner in the Ernst & Ernst accounting firm, as Internal Revenue Comm. [see p. 352G1]; Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle & Dr. Detlev W. Bronk to new 5-yr. terms on Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics.

Resignation: David J. Coddaire, 62, as a Subversive Activities Control Board member, announced Nov. 25.

Retirement: John J. Forbes, 70, as Bur. of Mines director, Nov. 30.

POLITICS

Foreign Debate Curb Urged

Implied pleas to keep foreign policy out of the 1956 political campaign were made Nov. 24-29 by Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. & by Pres. Eisenhower, Vice Pres. Nixon & State Secy. John Foster Dulles.

George said in an interview published in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Nov. 25 that "we must assure the world that we are capable of having a non-partisan American foreign policy and that, regardless of who wins or loses in 1956, our foreign program will go on substantially as it is." But he agreed that "a certain quantum

of politics is unavoidable" in foreign policy debate during an election year.

Pres. Eisenhower read & "approved" George's statement, Asst. White House Press Secy. Murray Snyder told newsmen in Gettysburg Nov. 26. He said "the President sought to conduct the nation's foreign policy without partisanship" and "frequently has expressed appreciation" for George's "statesmanlike cooperation . . . in foreign affairs." [See p. 147G2]

Nixon Nov. 27 predicted that George's statement would "do a lot of good." He lauded Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), who had said in a Nov. 19 speech: "The American people have passed the stage where foreign policy is a politicking issue. There are still individuals who seek partisan advantage from that kind of politics. They have harassed every President for 20 years."

Dulles Vs. Endangering U.S.

Dulles declared at a press conference Nov. 29 that foreign policy debate during the campaign "should be welcomed so long as it is constructive & conducted in such a manner as not to endanger our nation."

He said: The U.S.' foes "are not going to take a vacation so that we here can safely concentrate on a domestic political battle. . . . Our nation will need the same bipartisan unity which in the past has given authority, vitality & much success to our foreign policies. . . . Pres. Eisenhower & I have made it a regular practice to confer with Congressional leaders of both parties on all aspects of foreign policy." Democratic & Republican Congressional leaders thus were enabled "to contribute to an unusual degree to the making of our foreign policies. . . . It is to be hoped that partisan debate will not disrupt or disparage this process, which is necessary to give to United States foreign policy the stability required if our friends abroad are to depend upon it and if our enemies abroad are to respect it. . . . Peril could result from careless or uninformed indulgence in partisan excesses. 'Politicking' is not as fully discounted abroad as it is discounted by the good sense of the American people." [See p. 90G1-F2]

Dulles recalled that during the 1944 & 1948 campaigns, when Democrats were in office, he had helped work out agreements whereby "partisan debate" did not disturb "areas of foreign policy where it was vital that there should be a feeling of national unity." [See Vol. VIII, pp. 298N, 289E, 233H; IV, 272H-J]

Past GOP Charges Cited

Dulles said that in the past 3 Presidential campaigns, the Republican Party had made "a very sound & admirable record to follow." The Democratic Natl. Com. retorted Nov. 30 with a special memo to Democrats in which it listed such GOP campaign statements as these:

Mr. Eisenhower — "We can no longer tolerate the kind of fumbling that led us into the Korean war. . . . We have an Admin. which has been incompetent in keeping us out of trouble abroad." Democratic "blunders" led "to a conflict that now has cost us 120,000 in casualties."

Dulles—"The trend of our present foreign policy is to put our nation in the greatest peril it has ever been in . . . when mortal danger is masked as peace."

Nixon—"Isn't it wonderful that we finally have a Secy. of State [Dulles] who isn't taken in by the Communists, who stands up to them?"

Thomas E. Dewey—"When anybody mentions the words Truman & Democrat to you, for the rest of your lives remember that these words are synonomous with Americans dying thousands of miles from home because they didn't have the ammunition to defend themselves. . . . Truman & Democrat mean bungling our country into war and the lack of courage or the capacity to win the war or to win a truce." [See Vol. XIII, p. 442D2]

Democrats Press Policy Attack

Most Democratic spokesmen insisted that it was the Republicans who had made foreign policy a political issue. Ex-Pres. Truman said in Seattle Nov. 26 that the GOP "put foreign policy into the political arena after Mr. Roosevelt & I had kept it out for years. . . . The present Admin.'s mistakes must be made an issue of the next campaign." [See p. 384D3]

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler said Nov. 28 that if Pres. Eisenhower told Republicans to drop "false & exaggerated claims," he would "find a quick & patriotic response among Democrats. Although our files . . . are still full of the reckless & slanderous attacks that Republicans made on Mr. Truman & Mr. Acheson, there is no disposition on our part to repay this in kind." Butler charged that "Republican spokesmen have been seizing every opportunity to capitalize politically on the course of foreign developments" and that GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall "has time & again said that 'peace' will be the Republicans' chief political password in 1956." If Mr. Eisenhower "does not want foreign policy to be a political issue, let him order Mr. Hall to drop the 'peace' slogan," Butler said.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) said in Washington Nov. 26 that foreign policy discussion could not be avoided but that he hoped it would be "constructive" and that Democrats would "avoid personalities." "We are not going to accuse the Republicans of playing 'footsie' with the Communists as they accused us in 1952 & 1954," he said. Sparkman assailed Dulles for "lack of consistency." "One day [Dulles] is optimistic that some kind of agreement can be reached with the Russians and the next day he is totally pessimistic about conditions," Sparkman said.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) charged in Baltimore Nov. 28 that the GOP Admin. made false economies "at the expense of our national security." Referring to the Republican slogan "Everything booming except the guns," Symington indicated that Republicans might be deaf "to the Communist hydrogen bomb blasts, the roar of modern jets and the march of militant feet behind the Iron Curtain." [See p. 223A3]

(The nonpartisan Natl. Planning Assn. reported Nov. 27 that the free world's position was deteriorating and that the U.S. had received a series of "setbacks" from the USSR, especially in such "highly critical" areas as Germany, France & the Middle East. It warned that the cold war's "most perilous phase" was ahead and urged the U.S. to assume the initiative diplomatically, economically & ideologically instead of merely reacting to Communist moves.)

Farm Issue

Return to a program of farm price supports at "not less" than 90% of parity was recommended unanimously in a report issued in Washington Nov. 24 by the Democratic Natl. Com.'s Special Advisory Com. on Agriculture. It charged that Pres. Eisenhower had "made clear to the American people that, despite the fact that [flexible price supports were] liquidating the traditional American pattern of family farming, this policy . . . would be pursued relentlessly. . . ."

The report called for: (a) restoration of "the farmer committee system of administration"; (b) "the right of REA & other cooperatives to the sympathetic aid & assistance of their Govt."; (c) "expansion of the school lunch & other domestic distribution programs"; (d) "expansion of exportation of our abundance in the fight against hunger & communism"; (e) lower "interest rates on all types of farm loans." [See p. 313F2]

A program calling for more than $2 billion a year in direct aid to farmers was proposed Nov. 26 by the Conference on Economic Progress, a study group headed by Leon H. Keyserling. It recommended: (1) at least temporary restoration of 90% price supports for "most major commodities"; (2) a system of "income payments" for other crops; (3) payments to farmers for taking 8½ million acres out of production by 1960; (4) a stepped-up foreign aid program with some aid in the form of farm commodities; (5) a domestic program of subsidized food consumption for poorer families. The study set specific 4-yr. goals for production of each major crop, for the numbers of farms of each size, for family incomes, farm population & total farm income.

The Natl. Grange, concluding its annual meeting in Cleveland Nov. 25, urged emergency federal aid to farmers and farm programs varying with the requirements of each commodity. It rejected the "soil bank" idea but called for temporary increases in federal payments to farmers for soil & water conservation. [See p. 385D3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Education Parley Opens

Federal aid to schools without the creation of "any central authority" over education in the U.S. was supported by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 28 in a filmed address to the opening ses-

sion of the first White House Conf. on Education, held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington. 2,000 delegates & observers, representing educators & the public, were to recommend ways of dealing with major school problems.

President for Federal Aid

Mr. Eisenhower said in his message Nov. 28: Education must remain "under the control of the family & the locality"; "education, centrally controlled, finally would lead to a kind of control in other fields which we don't want & will never have"; "if we depend too much on outside help [from] the Federal Govt., we will lose independence & initiative; but if the Federal Govt. doesn't step in with leadership and with providing credit & money where necessary, there will be a lack of schools in certain important areas, and this cannot be allowed." [See pp. 274A3, 43F2]

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, who addressed the opening session, said that "some additional Federal activity & responsibility is inevitable & necessary" to support the essential expansion of educational facilities, but "whatever Federal activity is undertaken must be designed to encourage more local & state responsibility rather than less."

Labor, Negro Protests Rejected

100 AFL & CIO delegates to the 2,000-member conference, in a caucus Nov. 27, criticized the plan of procedure adopted for work on conference reports.* Labor delegates said the rules worked out by the White House Conf. Com. of 34 leading educators & laymen would "stack the meeting" in favor of Eisenhower Admin. policies. But Conf. Chrmn. Neil H. McElroy, Procter & Gamble pres., overruled without challenge Nov. 29 a delegate's demand that the full conference vote on final reports. He said the system of roundtable discussions had been chosen as the most effective way that "the advice to the President which was asked for from this conference could be distilled out."

The Health-Education-Welfare Dept. also rejected Nov. 29 a demand by Clarence Mitchell of Washington, a delegate of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, that the Govt. refuse to pay expenses of conference delegates from South Carolina because of resistance there to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation. The HEW Dept. advised Conf. Chrmn. McElroy that the desegregation ruling had "no bearing on the financing of the White House Conf.," for which "Congress last year appropriated $900,000."

Reports on Goals, Building

A final conference report on the question, "What should our schools accomplish?" (first of the 6 agenda items) was prepared Nov. 29 by Dr. Wm. G. Carr, NEA exec. secy., & Dr. Adam Bennion. It said most conference delegates believed that schools must develop: "fundamental skills of communication" (reading, writing, mathematics) and now were "doing the best job in their history" in that respect; appreciation of the U. S.' democratic heritage, civic rights & responsibilities under American institutions, human values & the beliefs of others; capacity for constructive thought, effective work, fulfillment of responsibilities to family & community, moral & spiritual strength, life-long learning, appreciation of the arts, preservation of health, constructive use of leisure time; understanding of the physical world through science & awareness of U.S. relationships with the world community. The report said the conference upheld "the right of the private school to exist" & for parents to decide whether their children would attend private or public schools. It declared that "all children should be free to seek the truth wherever it can be found."

A conference report Nov. 30 prepared by Honolulu Public Instruction Supt. James D. King discussed ways to "organize our schools system more efficiently & economically." It stressed that: a school district should be based on "a well-defined community or interrelated communities," large enough to support a comprehensive grade & high school program but "small enough so as not to lose the advantages of community contact & local control"; citizens must strive to understand & support their school systems & select school board members with care; school boards were responsible for "interpreting the schools to the people" & "conveying the desires of the community" to professional school administrators; states should set educational standards & provide localities with advisory services; the U.S. Office of Education should be strengthened but "confined to state level contacts" & not deal directly with local boards except with their consent.

A report on "school building needs" prepared Nov. 30 by Earl H. Beling of Moline, Ill. & Dean Elmer W. Rowley of Joliet (Ill.) Jr. College said that: "only 2 or 3 states" had indicated that they could "meet their building needs for the next 5 years"; few states had "plans which indicate a political determination powerful enough to overcome all of the obstacles"; a few states & some U.S. territories "may need outside financial assistance." Outmoded building codes, short-sighted planning, inadequate taxes & population shifts were among the problems cited.

(Maryland ex-Gov. Wm. Preston Lane Jr., a member of the White House Conf. planning committee, told the conference Nov. 29 that the U.S. presently needed 203,450 new classrooms.) [See p. 299B3]

Transit 'Color Line' Voided

The Interstate Commerce Comm. decreed Nov. 25 that racial segregation of passengers on interstate trains & busses must be ended by Jan. 10, both on trains & busses and in terminals. The ICC held, 7-1, that a commission ruling in 1887 for "separate but equal" transit facilities no longer was valid. It made the new ruling on an NAACP case brought against 13 railroads & the Richmond (Va.) Terminal Co., and on a suit by Sarah Keys of New York against the Carolina Coach Co. of Raleigh, N. C. Commissioner J. Monroe Johnson (D., S. C.) dissented on the grounds that the issue first should be decided in the courts. Ways of applying the ICC decree were left to the carriers & states having passenger segregation laws (Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., Tenn., Tex., S. C., Va.) [See p. 243C3]

Security Vs. Rights Studied

The Senate Judiciary Com.'s Constitutional Rights Subcom. held hearings in Washington Nov. 14-29, under the chairmanship of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr., (D., Mo.), to determine whether the Govt. loyalty-security program infringed on constitutional rights. [See p. 377F3]

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged in a Nov. 25 statement that the subcommittee was a "front" for "leftwing organizations" such as the Fund for the Republic & Americans for Democratic Action, whose chief goal was "to torpedo any effective security program." [See p. 377C2]

Hennings retorted that he had expected "extremists" to use "innuendo, trickery & downright deceit to impeach our motives." He said his subcommittee actually was trying "to strengthen our security program by protecting the innocent & loyal . . . and fully to safeguard the Bill of Rights & the Constitution."

Hennings Nov. 24 rejected a suggestion of Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R., Neb.) that the subcommittee also investigate allegations that labor unions misused dues for politics.

Highlights of the hearings:

Nov. 14. Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, chrmn. of the U. of Wisconsin's Experimental College, told the subcommittee that the First Amend. barred Congress from using threats of harm or degradation to force people to tell whether they were Communists. Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr. of Harvard said the U.S. must let "the discontented talk in order to learn the causes for their discontent and end those causes."

Nov. 15. Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, 54, testified that, although he was no Communist and never intentionally had followed "the Communist line," the State Dept. had denied him an unrestricted passport 3 times during 1952-54 on grounds it was against the U.S.' "best interests" for him to go abroad. One month after the 3d re-

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* Proceedure for consideration of each of 6 topics on the conference agenda: The delegates were divided into 180 groups of 11 each for 2 hrs. of discussion. The 180 group chairmen then were divided into 18 groups of 10 each to consider for 2 hrs. what had been said in the first group meetings. Chairmen of the 18 group leaders' panels then were divided into 2 units of 9 members each for another 2 hrs. of summarizing discussion. Finally, the 2 chairmen of the 9-member groups met to draw up a final report to reflect majority opinion as ascertained through the series of group meetings.

State delegations included educators and representatives of business, professional, labor & other principal community groups. Original discussion units of 180 were selected by a mechanical "brain" to assure that each group represented a cross-section of delegates. 53 state & regional conferences attended by 500,000 persons had been held the past year to prepare for the White House Conf.

fusal, Pauling won a Nobel Prize in chemistry, and the State Dept. gave him an unrestricted passport. Pauling said the State Dept. never told him who made the charges on which it based its refusals. [See pp. 386E1, 329D3, 178B3]

William J. Clark, ex-U.S. circuit court judge & ousted chief U.S. judge in Germany, testified that while on a holiday in Spain, his passport had been seized and replaced by a one-way passport to the U.S. This occurred in Dec. 1953 while he was fighting his ouster from his German post. (During a court fight that lasted for more than a year, Clark charged that Amb.-to-West Germany James B. Conant, former U.S. High Comm. for Germany, exercised "some sort of censorship on persons whom he wishes or does not wish" to enter Germany. Clark June 21 rejected a passport that would not let let him visit Berlin, and the State Dept. agreed July 23 to give him an unrestricted passport.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 5C3]

Nov. 16. State Dept. security chief R. W. Scott McLeod testified that he knew of no new security information that prompted the State Dept. to change its ruling on Pauling's passport. He said "highest officials of the State Dept.," whom he "respectfully" declined to name, had approved the decision to seize Clark's passport after Clark was charged with insubordination.

Nov. 17. Subcommittee counsel Lon Hocker* charged widespread misuse of the Atty. General's "list of subversive organizations," which had been compiled as a guide in the federal employe loyalty-security program. An incomplete check showed that the list was used by at least 13 states, the Dist. of Columbia, Hawaii & 4 cities as well as a variety of professional & other associations.

Capt. Carl L. Lawrence of the Delaware State Police testified that he had been unable to enforce a state law requiring registration of every Communist or member of a listed organization who lived in or passed through the state. Mayor Stanley W. Church of New Rochelle, N.Y., first city to require registration of Communists & fellow travelers, testified that the law was a "sad" failure, that "never a one" registered or was prosecuted for failing to do so during the law's 5-yr. existence.

American Bar Assn. Pres. Smythe Gambrell defended an ABA requirement that an applicant for membership must state whether he ever was a Communist or a member of a listed organization. He said the list meant no automatic ban but served as a useful guide to an applicant's integrity & loyalty.

Nov. 18. Rowland Watts, Baltimore attorney, told the subcommittee that many draftees had post-Army careers crippled because they were given undesirable discharges based on alleged subversive connections prior to their inductions. Hocker disclosed that one draftee had been told by the Army that his mother-in-law, who had been dead for 15 years, was a concealed Communist. Another draftee was accused of "close & continuing association" with the roommate assigned him by the Army.

The Defense Dept. announced shortly after this testimony that it was revising its security rules to provide that suspected security risks would be investigated before instead of after they were drafted. The new rule provided that youths considered "risks" would not be drafted and thus not get undesirable discharges.

Nov. 21. Defense Dept. general counsel Mansfield Sprague agreed, on Hocker's demands, to try to work out a review system for ex-servicemen who had received undesirable discharges & for servicemen scheduled to receive them. [See p. 377E-F3]

Nov. 23. The Army reported to the subcommittee a rules change under which unsupported or anonymous security charges would be resolved in favor of the accused soldier and not put on his permanent record.

Nov. 25. The subcommittee examined the case of Clifford J. Hynning, who was discharged as a Treasury Dept. lawyer June 23, 1954 after being accused of (1) joining the Washington Cooperative Bookshop Assn., which was on the Atty. General's list, and (2) telling an FBI agent in 1942 that Communism backed democratic government, was not subversive and was not dangerous to U.S. security then. It was brought out that these charges were in effect dropped during the departmental security hearings and that Hynning actually was dismissed on charges of questionable veracity.

Nov. 28. Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young told the subcommittee that the CSC had a card file listing 2 million persons "allegedly affiliated with some sort of subversive organization or activity." Data in the file came from newspapers, Congressional hearings & other sources. Young reported that 3,685 Govt. employes were discharged on "security" grounds and that 5,920 others resigned with security information in their files between May 28, 1953 & Sept. 30, 1955. He said ¾ of those dismissed might not know security was involved since other reasons might have been given for their ousters. [See p. 329B-C2]

Novelist Kay Boyle testified that she never had been a Communist although her husband, Joseph M. Franckenstein, a former Austrian baron, had been dismissed by the State Dept. in May 1953 on grounds which included the charge that Miss Boyle had been a CP member in 1940-44. Miss Boyle said that despite this charge, her books remained in the U.S. overseas information libraries and a State Dept.-sponsored German-language newspaper later published some of her short stories. Franckenstein said the State Dept. had declared him a security risk after he had been cleared by a hearing board in Germany in 1952. [See Vol. XIII, p. 117D]

Nov. 29. Defense Dept. security chief Jerome D. Fenton defended the policy of investigating security allegations against relatives of servicemen or defense plant workers. He said this was done to see if the relative had exerted a subversive influence and that discovery of a relative's subversive tendencies did not bring "automatic" action against the serviceman or employe.

Govt. Security Developments

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. announced Nov. 15 that he planned to ask Congress to make it "discretionary rather than mandatory" for a federal agency to suspend an accused employe before a hearing on security charges. [See p. 377B3]

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged in a letter Nov. 2 to Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. that he had "succeeded in uncovering facts which, if true, establish the existence of a currently-functioning Communist cell" in the NLRB. He said his "information incriminates a large number of individuals who at this very moment hold top-level jobs" in the NLRB. This situation, he declared, "reflects not only upon the past Democratic Admins. . . . but also upon the present Admin. of Mr. Eisenhower." McCarthy said an NLRB member was involved and that ex-Pres. Truman was reported to have taken this member's security file to Independence, Mo. when Truman left office. The subcommittee was summoned by McClellan and met Nov. 13 to consider McCarthy's charges. But it agreed Nov. 15 to turn the investigation over to the House Un-American Activities Com., which had been preparing an NLRB inquiry for months. (Prof. Herbert Fuchs, 50, who had given the House committee testimony on alleged communism in the NLRB, was dropped by American U. Oct. 29, effective June 30, 1956—date of the termination of his contract.) [See p. 329E2]

Sanford Waxer, 27, announced in Detroit Nov. 20 that the Army had reclassified his discharge as "honorable" and had decided to keep him in the Army Reserve after a loyalty investigation in which Dr. Alfred Kelly of Wayne U. falsely was accused by the Army of aiding the leftist American Youth for Democracy [see p. 321A2]. Kelly had been used as a character reference by Waxer when the Army had offered him an undesirable discharge on grounds he had associated with Communists or Communist sympathizers prior to his June 1953-May 1955 Army service.

Washington rooming house operator Leonard Wesley, 40, pleaded guilty Nov. 21 to criminal libel in falsely having accused White House clerk Thomas M. Jones, 29, of selling secret documents to the Russian Embassy. Wesley made the false charge in a letter to the White House. He wrote it on White House stationery to make it appear to be from a White House employe. Jones had been investigated

* It was announced Nov. 26 that Hocker would leave the subcommittee at the conclusion of the hearings. He had been elected Oct. 8 as pres. of the Missouri Insurance Co. [See p. 345C-D2]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 26

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,687	$21,686	*$21,709
Currency circulation	*$30,824	*$30,794	$30,318
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$25,783	*$25,485	*$22,107
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,651,597,174	$10,095,690,788	$8,662,378,441
England note circulation	*£1,780.534	*£1,777.718	*£1,651.85
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,977,245	12,430,057	13,688,210
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	200.58	199.06	175.72
Bond sales (par value)	$17,151,500	$17,741,700	$23,533,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	98.63	98.98	101.54
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	174,322	[s]206,536	130,402
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,851,100	6,808,050	6,264,950
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,810,000	10,180,000	8,861,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,149	*10,878	*9,317
Carloadings (cars)	[b]771,648	796,632	697,346
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.45½	$2.47	$2.72⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.39¾	$1.37	$1.83½
Cotton (lb.)	$.349	$.352	$.35
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$45.83	$45.17	$32.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.02	$6.04	$6.85
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[de]	111.1	109.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store Sales§¶	[b]142	141	134
Failures (Nov. 17)‡	214	207	208
	Oct.	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1954**
New incorps.‡	10,698	11,024	9,852

*In millions **N. Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 16 [b]Nov. 19 [c]Nov. 12 [d]Nov. 22 [e]Not available [s]Includes 7 millionth passenger car of 1955; previous record for a full year's car output had been 6,674,933 in 1950.

cleared and kept in his White House job. [See. p. 287F3]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

The Case of Colonel Petrov. By Dr. Michael Bialoguski. How Russian-born Australian counter-espionage agent helped Soviet diplomat to defect. [See Vol. XIV, p. 135A2]. Nov. 7. (McGraw-Hill, 238 pp., $3.75)†

An Episode of Sparrows. By Rumer Godden. About 3 children growing up in London slums. BOMC Dec. co-choice. Nov. 25. (Viking, 247 pp., $3.50)*

Henry Adams: A Biography. By Elizabeth Stevenson. Historian, grandson & great-grandson of 2 U.S. presidents, believed democracy & civilization were doomed. Nov. 29. (Macmillan, 425 pp., $6)†

Ten North Frederick. By John O'Hara. Life of important Pennsylvania mainliner whose political aspiration are frustrated by pride. Nov. 24. (Random House, 408 pp., $3.95)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction

FOREIGN

French Assembly Dissolved

French Premier Edgar Faure's Cabt. decreed the dissolution of the Natl. Assembly Nov. 30 after the Assembly failed, 319-219, to give him a vote of confidence Nov. 29. Faure invoking a constitutional procedure, not used since 1877, providing for dissolution of the Assembly & new elections when 2 Govts. were defeated by constitution majorities within 18 mos. (Pierre Mendès-France's Govt. had been voted out in Feb. 1955.) [See p. 46A3]

By dissolving the Assembly, Faure won a month-long fight to obtain new Assembly elections by Jan. 1956 at the latest to clarify French policies [see p. 361E3]. Early elections had been opposed by about half of Faure's own Radical-Socialist Party (including Mendès-France), many Socialists & non-Communist leftists & some Gaullists.

The Communists provided Faure with the margin of victory in his 2d confidence vote on the election issue Nov. 12, but they voted against him Nov. 29 on a motion criticizing his general policies. The Communists, who favored early elections in hopes of holding their strength against possible inroads by Mendès - France's supporters, explained Nov. 29 that Dec. elections were out of the question and they were reaffirming opposition to Faure's general policies.

The critical motion was introduced by François Mitterand, Mendès-France's political "chief of staff," but Faure himself brought about a confidence vote on it by asking that the Mitterand motion not be given priority over the election issue, which had, in effect, been buried in the Assembly's Elections Com.

LEADING NOVEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

The Big Knife. Film version of Clifford Odets' play about Hollywood actor forced to sell his soul to studio. Screenplay by James Poe. Directed & produced by Robt. Aldrich for United Artists. With Jack Palance, Everett Sloane, Ida Lupino, Wendell Corey, Shelley Winters, Rod Steiger, Wesley Addy, Nick Dennis. Nov. 8.

Diabolique. French mystery in which school master's wife & mistress conspire to kill him. Screenplay by Henri-Georges Clouzot & G. Geronomi from novel by Pierre Boileau & Thomas Narcejac. Produced & directed by Clouzot. United Motion Picture Org. release. With Simone Signoret, Vera Clouzot, Paul Meurisse, Charles Vanel. Nov. 21.

Good Morning Miss Dove. Jennifer Jones as elderly geography teacher who has exerted fine influence on her charges. Screenplay by Eleanor Griffin from novel by Frances Gray Patton. Directed by Henry Koster. Produced by Saml. G. Engel for 20th Century-Fox. With Robt. Stack, Robt. Douglas, Peggy Knudsen, Marshall Thompson, Biff Elliot, Jerry Paris, Nov. 23.

Guys and Dolls. Screen version of Broadway musical about Damon Runyon characters. Book by Jo Swerling & Abe Burrows. Music & lyrics by Frank Loesser. Directed by Jos L. Mankiewicz. Produced by Samuel Goldwyn in Eastman Color. MGM release with Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons, Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine, Robt. Keith, Stubby Kaye, B. S. Pully. Nov. 3.

Hill 24 Doesn't Answer. First English-language film produced in Israel deals with Arab-Israeli war. Screenplay by Zvi Kolitz & Peter Frye. Directed by Thorold Dickinson. Produced by Dickinson & Frye. Rleased by Sikor films. With Edward Mulhare, Haya Hararit, Zalman Leibush, Ariah Lavi. Nov. 22.

Quentin Durward. Robt. Taylor as hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel. Screenplay by Robt. Ardrey. Directed by Richard Thorpe. Produced by Pandro S. Berman in CinemaScope for MGM. With Kay Kendall, Robt. Morley, Marius Goring, George Cole. Nov. 23.

Sincerely Yours. Pianist Liberace as pianist who goes deaf and finds God. Screenplay by Irving Wallace. Directed by Gordon Douglas. Produced by Henry Blanke in Warner Color for Warner Bros. With Joanne Dru, Dorothy Malone, William Demarest. Nov. 2.

The Tender Trap. Frank Sinatra as eligible bachelor who has learned to exploit his condition. Screenplay by Julius Epstein, based on play by Max Shulman & Robt. Paul Smith. Directed by Charles Winters. Produced by Lawrence Weingarten in Eastman Color for MGM. With David Wayne, Celeste Holm, Debbie Reynolds, Lola Albright. Nov. 10.

Umberto D. Italian film which depicts tragedy of old age. Screenplay by Cesare Zavattini & Vittorio de Sica. Directed by De Sica. A Rizzoli-de Sica-Amito Production, released by Harrison & Davidson. With Carlo Battisti, Maria Pia Casilio, Lina Gennari. Nov. 7.

The View From Pompey's Head. Hamilton Basso's story of lawyer who returns to Southern town where he was bred, discovers some strange truths. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Philip Dunne for 20th Century-Fox. With Richard Egan, Dana Wynter, Cameron Mitchell, Sidney Blackmer, Marjorie Rambeau. Nov. 4.

RELIGION

Holy Week ceremonial schedule at Roman Catholic churches was revised Nov. 26 by the Vatican so that the times of some services could be moved to hours more convenient to workers. Changes: Holy Thursday solemn mass celebrating Christ's institution of the Holy Eucharist may be held between 5 & 8 p. m.; 3 p. m. solemn liturgy on Good Friday may be held as late as 6 p. m. and Holy Saturday midnight solemn mass may be held any time after sunset for special reasons; Lenten season extends to midnight instead of noon on Holy Saturday. [See p. 387B1] . . . **Rev. Victor K. Wrigley,** 35, was retained by vote of his parisioners Nov. 27 as pastor of Gethsemane Lutheran Church in Brookfield, Wis. despite his conviction after a church trial on charges of heresy. [See p. 387D3] . . . **Liberian** Lutheran Church disclosed Nov. 27 it would admit Liberian men with more than one wife to membership if they had acquired the wives before receiving Christian instruction. . . . **Seventh Day Adventist** denomination reported Nov. 27 a world membership of 1,003,226 (about 300,000 in the U.S.) as of Sept. 30. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 115D1, 95C3, 71F3]

OBITUARIES

Hallett Abend, 66 ex-*N. Y. Times* Far Eastern correspondent, magazine writer, author; Nov. 27 Sonora, Calif.

Dr. Isaac A. Abt, 87, authority on children's diseases; Nov. 22, Chicago.

Bruno Bensiger, 82, lay functionary at Papal rites, Private Chamberlain of the Cape & Sword to Pope Pius XI; Nov. 23 in New York.

Albert R. Bourges, 73, inventor of photo engraving processes, chrmn. Bourges Color Corp.; Nov. 14 in New York.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan, 95, psychologist who did research on learning process, Indiana U. pres. 1902-37; Nov. 21 in Bloomington, Ind.

Rep. Vera D. Buchanan (D., Pa.), 53, elected to U.S. House in 1951 after death of husband, Rep. Frank Buchanan; Nov. 26 in McKeesport, Pa. [See Vol. XI, p. 236N-P]

René Paul Chambellan, 62, architectural sculptor; Nov. 29 in Cliffside Park, N.J.

Lionel Curtis, 83, advocate of world federation credited with influencing change of British colonial empire to Commonwealth; Nov. 24 near Oxford, Eng.

Mrs. Marjorie Gould Drexel, granddaughter of Jay Gould, daughter of George Jay Gould, widow of Phila. banker Anthony J. Drexel; Nov. 29 in New York.

Lord (Sidney Herbert) Elphinstone, 86, husband of Lady Mary Frances Bowes-Lyon (sister of Queen Mother Elizabeth); Nov. 28, Musselburgh County, Scot.

Dr. Clements C. Fry, 63, psychiatrist, head of Yale Dept. of University Health; Nov. 24, Wallingford, Conn.

Dr. Richard S. Grossley, 69, ex-pres. Baton Rouge & Delaware State Colleges, Asso. Prof. of Education at Long Island U.; Nov. 17 in New York.

Helen West Heller, 83, modernist painter, poet, woodcut engraver; Nov. 19 in New York.

Daniel MacIntyre Henderson, 75, poet, novelist & retired magazine ed.; Nov. 12 in Flemington, N. J.

Arthur Honegger, 63, Swiss modernist composer, one of Groupe des Six avant garde; Nov. 27 in Paris.

Shemp Howard, 60, one of The 3 Stooges, stage & screen comedy team; Nov. 22 in Los Angeles.

Mme. Carl Gustav Jung, 73, psychiatrist, wife of psychologist Carl Jung; Nov. 28 in Kuessnacht, Switz.

Collin Kemper, 87, retired N. Y. theatrical producer; Nov. 27 in White Plains, N. Y.

Aaron Jefferson Levy, 74, N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice 1923-51 who resigned as court referee in 1953 after state inquiry into his activities; Nov. 21 in St. Petersburg, Fla. [See Vol. XII, p. 381A]

Lawrence Malmed, 40, U.S. soldier credited with talking hundreds of German soldiers into surrender in World War II; Nov. 24 in Delaware Co., Pa.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, 90, chrmn. U.S. Tariff Comm. 1931-37, ex-pblshr. *Boston Herald*; Nov. 23 in Washington.

William J. Patterson, 75, Interstate Commerce Comm. member 1939-52, chrmn. 1944; Nov. 24 in Washington.

Tom Powers, 65, actor; Nov. 9 in Manhattan Beach, Calif.

André A. Priester, 64, vice pres. Pan American World Airways; Nov. 28 in Paris.

Albert Turner Reid, 83, artist, pblshr. (*Leavenworth* [Kan.] *Post* 1905-23, *Kansas Farmer* 1908-1916); Nov. 26 in New York.

Allan H. Richardson, 83, pres. McCall's Corp. 1916-1921; Nov. 27 in Virginia Beach, Va.

Christian Steenstrup, 82, inventor of hermetically sealed refrigeration unit which furthered development of electric refrigerator for home use; Nov. 28 in Schenectady, N. Y.

Herman Steiner, 50, U.S. chess champion 1948-51, member of team sent to Moscow last June; Nov. 25, Los Angeles.

Ray Vir Den, 59, pblshr. *Rome* (Italy) *Daily American* since 1954; Nov. 27 in Great Neck, N. Y.

William Chapman White, 52, author, newspaper columnist (*Just About Everything*); Nov. 28, Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Mrs. Eula Bonham, 59, matron of a county detention home for delinquent girls in Akron, O., died of suffocation after she was bound & gagged with ammonia-soaked rags to permit 5 girl inmates (aged 15 & 16) to escape Nov. 27. 3 of the girls surrendered to authorities & 2 were captured Nov. 28. . . . Seizure in Turkey of over 2,000 lb. of opium & morphine, representing $4 million worth of illicit drugs, and arrest of 8 persons was reported in Rome Nov. 26 by Chas. Siragusa, Europe-Middle East chief of the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics. The seizures were made by Turkish police aided by U. S. agents. [See p. 380G2] . . . Mrs. Mary Clark was acquitted in Ft. Worth Nov. 27 of charges that she had hired gunmen to kill her husband, oilman William P. Clark, who was shot to death in his home May 19, 1953. . . . Sgt. Robert Robertson, 40, Scotland Yard detective, & attorney Ben Canter, 49, received 2-yr. jail sentences and Morris Page, 58, a 15-mo. sentence in London Nov. 29 after their conviction on charges of conspiracy to fabricate evidence in defense of Joseph Gretch, a convicted housebreaker. . . . Gus Courts, 65, ex-pres. of the NAACP in Belzoni, Miss. who was shot & seriously wounded at his rural store Nov. 26, said his attackers were 3 or 4 unknown white men who fired at him from a car. [See p. 364E3] . . . Sterling Trahan, a white man, was convicted Nov. 22 in Crowley, La. of the attempted rape of a Negro woman. [See p. 297G3] . . . Rev. Joseph A. De Laine, 56, African Methodist minister who charged that Ku Klu Klansmen burned his church & provoked a gun battle with him before he & his wife fled Lake City, S. C. in 1950, was paroled by a New York court Nov. 25 after his arraignment on a fugitive warrant from S. C., where he was under indictment on charges of assault with a deadly weapon. [See p. 363A2]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Ann Eden Crowell Woodward, 39, was absolved by a county grand jury in Mineola, N. Y. Nov. 25 of any crime in the fatal shooting of her husband, William Woodward Jr. **Paul W. Wirths,** 22, was indicted by the same grand jury on charges of burglarizing the Lewis Gottlieb home in Hempstead, N. Y. Sept. 26. [See p. 372E2] . . . **Huntington Hartford 2d** obtained dismissal (no terms disclosed) in Los Angeles Nov. 29 of a suit to compel him to acknowledge that he was the father of Edward Barton Colt, 17. [See p. 292C3] . . . **Prince Yoshi,** Gakushuin U. student & 2d son of Emperor Hirohito, formally became a member of the Japanese royal family on his 20th birthday Nov. 28. . . . **Sir Winston Churchill** was 81 Nov. 30. [See p. 348D3]

Married: Actress Nancy Kelly, 34, & Warren Caro, 48, Theater Guild exec.; Nov. 25 in New York (her 3d, his 2d). [See p. 103E1] . . . **Divorced:** Baseball star Enos Slaughter by his 4th wife, Ruth; Nov. 21 in Belleville, Ill. [See p. 172G2]

SPORTS

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 24*—Detroit 24, Green Bay 10. **Nov. 27**—Cleve. 35, N.Y. 35; Los Ang. 23, Phila. 21 Chicago Cards 53, Chi. Bears 14; Washn. 23, Pitt. 14; Balti. 26, San Fran. 14.

College

Nov. 24*

Colgate 25, Brown 0
Cornell 39, Penn 7
Denver 6, Wyoming 3
Miami (O.) 14, Cinci. 0
Richmond 6, W&M 6
Texas 21, Tex. A&M 6
Utah 14, Utah St. 13
VPI 39, VMI 13
Wichita 54, Tulsa 0
Bos. C. 26, H. Cross 7
Clemson 40, Furman 20
Colo. A&M 10, Colo. 0
Ga. Tech 21, Georgia 3
Miami 7, Florida 6
Miss. 27, Miss. St. 0
N.M. 21, B.-Young 16
Okla. 53, Okla. A&M 0
S.C. 21, Virginia 14
Tenn. 20, Vandblt. 14
TCU 20, SMU 13
Tex. Tech 16, H.-Sim. 14
Tulane 13, LSU 13
USC 42, N. Dame 20
W. Va. 27, N. C. St. 7

Nov. 26

Army 14, Navy 6
Auburn 26, Alabama 0
Baylor 15, Rice 7

Unbeaten, untied college teams this season: (10 games) Maryland, Oklahoma; (9 games) Miami (O.), Heidelberg (O.), Md. State, Hillsdale (Mich.), Emporia (Kan.), Grambling (La.), S. E. Mo., Whitworth (Wash.); (8 games) Alfred, Centre (Ky.), Coe (Ia.), Drexel, Juniata (Pa.), Muskingham (O.), Parsons (Ia.), Shepherd (W.Va.), Stevens Point (Wis.); (7 games) Trinity (Conn.)

10 best teams this year in U.S. college football (chosen by AP poll of sportswriters & broadcasters reported Nov. 27): 1—Oklahoma; 2—Michigan State; 3—Maryland; 4—UCLA; 5—Ohio State; 6—Texas Christian (TCU); 7—Georgia Tech; 8—Auburn; 9—Notre Dame; 10—Mississippi. (The UP coaches' poll Nov. 28 corresponded to AP's except: 5—TCU; 6—Ohio State; 8—Notre Dame; 9—Mississippi; 10—Auburn. INS ratings Nov. 28 were same as AP's except: 2—Maryland; 3—Michigan State.)

Howard (Hopalong) Cassady, Ohio State halfback, was designated by the Downtown Athletic Club of N.Y. Nov. 29 to receive the Heisman Meml. Trophy as the year's best college player. [See Vol. XIV, p. 420 E1] . . . **Edmonton** defeated Montreal, 34-19, in Vancouver, B. C. Nov. 26 in the Canadian pro Grey Cup championship playoff.

* Thanksgiving Day

Winners of Other Events

Cross-country run: Mich. State won the team title, Chas. (Deacon) Jones of Iowa the individual title in the NCAA meet Nov. 28 in East Lansing, Mich. [See p. 388C1] . . . **Horse racing:** Brookmeade Stable's Sailor, Hedley Woodhouse up, won the $50,000 Pimlico Special Nov. 26 in Baltimore, for $40,000 [see p. 388C1]. Saul Camp's Scott Frost, Joe O'Brien driving, won the 3-part $75,000 American Trotting Classic in Inglewood, Calif. Nov. 24. [See p. 340A2] . . . **Tennis:** Ron Holmberg of Brooklyn won the natl. junior indoor title, Earl Buchholz, 15, of St. Louis the natl. boys' indoor title in St. Louis Nov. 27. [See Vol. XIV, p. 263E3] . . . **Yachting:** Carlos de Cardenas of Havana, sailing *Kurush V*, retained the Intl. Star Class Yacht Racing Assn. title in a meet at Havana ending Nov. 24. [See p. 332A2]

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Russia formally entered Nov. 25 the 1956 Winter Olympics to be held Jan. 26-Feb. 8 at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy. [See p. 380D1] . . . **Carl E. Stotz** announced Nov. 26 in Williamsport, Pa. he had set up an Original Little League organization as a rival to Little League Baseball, Inc. [See p. 388A2] . . . **Radio Station WWBZ's** (Vineland, N. J.) operating license was withdrawn by the FCC Nov. 28 on grounds that it had given too much prominence to broadcasting horse-racing information.